

FOUR NEW AFRICAN MOSQUITOS. 70

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*(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)***Aedes (Stegomyia) chaussieri**, sp. n.

♀. *Head* clothed almost entirely with broad flat scales, though there are a very few narrow curved ones and a few upright forked ones on the nape. Scales at the back of the head mostly light ochreous; a rather broad creamy mid-dorsal stripe, and a conspicuous silvery margin to the eyes; remaining scales on upper part of head forming two large but irregular patches of black; another small black patch low down among the creamy scales on each side. Clypeus bare, dark brown. Eyes well separated. Orbital bristles dark brown. Proboscis blackish, slender, slightly longer than the front femora. Palpi fully one-fourth as long as the proboscis, blackish, with the usual conspicuous silvery apical patch. Tori blackish, with a large patch of silvery-white scales. *Thorax* with the integument uniformly black. *Mesonotum* clothed mainly with rather large and coarse, dull brown, narrow, curved scales, those surrounding the ante-scutellar space golden-brown, but scarcely any broader than the others, and not forming definite lines; no mid-dorsal golden line; a small patch of broad flat silvery scales in the middle of the front margin, and a small patch of narrower scales in front of the root of each wing; a pair of large crescent-shaped patches of broadly crescent-shaped silvery-white scales in the anterior half. *Scutellum* with the median and lateral lobes completely clothed with silvery scales. *Prothoracic lobes*, *pro-epimera*, and a large part of the *pleurae* clothed with silvery-white scales. About five *pro-epimeral* bristles, and about five *post-spiracular*; no lower *mesepimeral*. *Abdomen* clothed mostly with purplish-black scales; the first tergite, and a basal band on each of tergites 2-7, creamy white; all tergites with large silvery basal lateral spots, and sternites with silvery basal bands. Eighth segment rather prominent; cerci very short. *Legs* rather slender. *Front femora* almost entirely black; *mid femora* black except for a small white spot on the anterior side just beyond the middle, and a rather conspicuous silvery-white tip; *hind femora* all white on the basal fourth, the outer side silvery-white to a little beyond the middle and also rather broadly at the tip. *Front and middle tibiae* with a small white spot at the base beneath, *hind tibiae* entirely black. *Front and middle tarsi* black, with narrow white rings at the bases of the first two segments; *hind tarsi* with rather narrow white rings at the bases of the first three segments, fourth segment white except for the extreme tip, fifth all black. *Front and middle claws* toothed; *hind* simple. *Wings* normal, the scales ligulate and rather dense. *Wing-length* 4 mm.

BELGIAN CONGO: Sandoa (*Dr. Chaussier*); co-types, 4 ♀♀, presented to the British Museum by Dr. M. Langeron. N.E. RHODESIA: near Lake Young, Feb. 1905 (*R. L. Harger*); 2 ♀♀ in the British Museum.

This species is dedicated, at Dr. Langeron's request, to Dr. Chaussier, who has collected a number of mosquitos in the Belgian Congo. It is most closely allied to *S. poweri*, Theo., differing chiefly in the larger and lighter brown mesonotal scales, in having the scales at the back of the head pale, in the absence of fine golden lines on the mesonotum and the larger size of the crescent-shaped spots, and in the entirely dark hind tibiae.

Aedes (Stegomyia) masseyi, sp. n.

Closely allied to *A. (S.) poweri*, Theo., differing as follows:—Silvery margin to the eyes continuous, not interrupted by black spots. The white patch on the front margin of the mesonotum composed of quite narrow scales instead of very broad

flat ones. Crescent-shaped spots on mesonotum larger, almost semi-circular. Middle femora without post-median white spot, but with traces of a longitudinal yellowish line on the basal half anteriorly. Hind tibiae entirely black. Hind tarsi with a moderately broad white ring at the base of the first segment, and a very narrow one at the base of the second; third segment entirely black.

BELGIAN CONGO: Ruwe, 7-8.v.1907, in house (*Dr. A. Yale Massey*); type and one other ♀ in the British Museum. N.E. RHODESIA: near Lake Young, Feb. 1905 (*R. L. Harger*); 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

As in *A. (S.) poweri*, the mesonotal scales are mostly dark brown, fine and closely placed; there is a median golden line stopping short at the ante-scutellar space, and a pair of short whitish to golden lines reaching from the scutellum almost to the semilunar patches; the fourth hind tarsal segment is entirely white and the fifth entirely black.

***Aëdes (Aëdimorphus*) lamborni*, sp. n.**

♂. *Head* with a large area of narrow dark scales on the vertex, narrow pale ones on each side of this, then a small area of flat black ones, finally flat creamy ones on the sides. Orbital bristles black, verticals golden-yellow. Proboscis slender, rather longer than the front femora. Palpi slightly shorter than the proboscis; long segment with a narrow pale ring at the constriction, its tip and the penultimate segment slightly swollen; last two segments conspicuously hairy, each with a narrow pale ring at the base, terminal nearly two-thirds as long as the penultimate. *Thorax* with the integument dark brown. Scales: pronotal, narrow and pale; pro-epimeral, broadish, curved and pale below, narrow and black above; mesonotal, rather coarse and narrow, irregularly mixed black and golden; a few broad, flat and whitish just in front of the scutellum in the middle; scutellar, all broad, flat and creamy-white; pleural, broad, flat and creamy white, in three not very large patches, the largest on the mesepimeron. Bristles: pro-epimeral, 4, black, in a regular row; post-spiracular, 4-5, pale; sternopleural dark, in a continuous row; lower mesepimeral, none; dorso-central and scutellar, long and dark. *Abdomen*: tergites 2-6, black-scaled with regular basal white bands; 7, with small lateral white spots only; 8, all white. Sternites white-scaled with narrow black apical bands. Basal lobes of side-pieces of hypopygium with the usual tuft of bristles; claspers terminal, forked in the middle, the outer branch quite smooth and bare, pointed longer and a little stouter than the inner branch, which ends in a moderately long and stout claw. *Legs*: femora all blackish to the base dorsally, knee-spots creamy, small but distinct; hind femora white to the tips beneath. Tibiae blackish, white at the tips dorsally; on the front and middle legs the white is about equal to the diameter of the tibia, on the hind legs three times as long. Front and mid tarsi with the first two segments narrowly white at the tips. Hind tarsi with the first segment blackish at the base, broadly white at the apex; second and third broadly white at both base and apex; fourth broadly white at the base, narrowly at the tip; fifth all white. Front and mid claws each with one tooth, hind simple. *Wings* with the scales all dark, those on the forks ligulate; upper fork-cell scarcely longer than its stem. Wing-length, 4 mm.

NYASALAND: Zomba, 1 ♂ reared from larva found 11.i.1922 in a pool of foul water in a cavity in the top of a well-shaded rock on the banks of the Mulungusi River (*Dr. W. A. Lamborn*); type presented to the British Museum by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

This species is very distinct from all others yet known from Africa; in position it seems to be somewhat intermediate between the *A. marshalli* and the *A. tarsalis* group. Its nearest ally is apparently *A. lowisi*, Theo., of the Andaman Islands.

* I have previously (following Dyar) used the name *Ecculex* for this subgenus, overlooking the fact that Theobald's *Aëdimorphus* was published a year previously.

Culex (Culiciomyia) macfieii, sp. n.

Head with the integument dark, clothed for the most part with narrow greyish-ochreous scales, and upright dark scales towards the nape; round the eye-margins, but not quite reaching the mid-dorsal line, is a rim of very small, flat white scales. Palpi of ♂ equalling the proboscis in length, the outer half of the long segment with a row of eight outstanding transparent scales, which are broad near their base and end in a long point; terminal segment twice as long as the penultimate. Palpi of ♀ rather slender, exceeding the clypeus by about one and a half times the length of this part. Proboscis and palpi uniformly dark in both sexes. Antennae dark, the bases of the flagellar segments of the ♂ white; verticil hairs of intermediate flagellar segments of ♀ over three times as long as the segments, pubescence shorter than the segments. *Thorax*: integument of mesonotum dull dark grey; pleurae rather light ochreous, with a green tinge, slightly dusted over with grey. Mesonotal scales rather dull brownish-grey, somewhat coarser than those of *C. nebulosus*; prothoracic lobes, pro-epimera and scutellum scaled like the mesonotum. A few pale flat scales on the sternopleura; one well-marked lower mesepimeral bristle. *Abdomen* blackish-scaled dorsally, tergites 2-7 each with a small but fairly well-marked basal lateral white spot. *Hypopygium* small and pale, weakly chitinised. Side-pieces rounded, not much longer than broad; the lobe not well developed and not distinctly divided, bearing two fairly stout rods with slightly hooked tips, about six to eight more slender setae and some undifferentiated hairs; a little apart from this group is a flattened blade representing the leaf, which is rather long and narrow with a rounded tip, and close to this is a very stout, bluntly pointed spine. Clasper bent in the middle almost at right angles, with a single recurved hook about the middle of the apical half, and a single fine hair near the tip. Tenth sternites short and broad, without basal projection, spines numerous, all pointed, slender, irregularly arranged. Lobes of mesosome rather gradually tapering, each with a strong tooth at the base on the inner side. *Legs* dark, the femora pale beneath, but without pale knee-spots, hind femora white all round on the basal half, and white externally almost to the tip; tips of tibiae dark. *Wings* with the scales all dark, the outstanding ones on the forks almost linear. Upper fork-cell a little over twice as long as its stem, its base nearer the base of the wing than that of the lower. Cross-veins separated by fully the length of the posterior. Halteres with pale stem and dark knob. Wing-length, ♂ 2 mm.; ♀ 3 mm.

GOLD COAST: Ofako, reared from larvae in tree-hole, 24.v.1922 (*Drs. Ingram and Macfie*); type ♂, one other ♂ and 3 ♀♀, presented to the British Museum by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

This species, though obviously closely allied to the other African members of the group, differs from them in the basally situated pale markings of the abdominal tergites, and in many other details. The larvae preserved by the collectors are very distinct from those of *C. nebulosus*.
